S 6845-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: October 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10
Special Interest Topic.....11

September 1992 Highlights

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness fell sharply in September; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, dropped to 7.6 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 23,500 in September to 5,015,100. They were about 67,900 under their level of September 1991.**

In August 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $486.34, as the average workweek stayed at 40.8 hours and average hourly pay rose by 1 cent.**
- **The total number of initial claims fell 29 percent from July and weeks claimed by 10 percent.**
- **About $74 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Fourteen of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in July.**

Special Interest Topic: Pennsylvania Workforce 2000

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

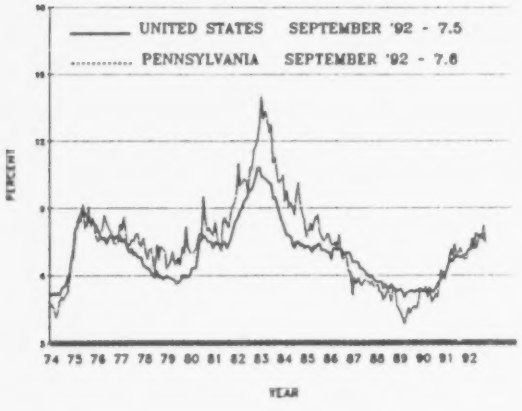
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

PENNSYLVANIA'S number of jobless workers and rate of unemployment fell sharply in September, erasing the steep increase of August. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped to 7.6 percent in September from 8.2 percent in August. The nation's rate edged down to 7.5 percent in September from 7.6 percent in August.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show September's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 40,000 to 456,000. Most of this improvement was among longer-term unemployed who were permanently dislocated from jobs during the recession. Unemployment among recent entrants to the labor force, including those who pushed the rate up sharply last month, remained high. At 7.6 percent, September's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment returned to the middle of the range held through the first eight months of 1992. Compared to one year ago, unemployment was up 48,000, lifting the rate from 6.9 percent of September 1991.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, showed a small gain of 9,000 to 5,574,000, its highest level in eleven months. In fact, it was the highest September employment ever. Employment is now about 100,000 above the low of the recession in March 1991 and 150,000 below the record high of March 1989. A factor in the modest September improvement was a smaller-than-usual drop in summer jobs as youth headed back to school. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 47,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	SEP. 1992	AUG. 1992	SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1992	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**6,004**	6,082	5,915	-78	89
Employment	**5,585**	5,627	5,542	-42	43
Unemployment	**419**	455	373	-36	46
Rate of Unemp.	**7.0%**	7.5%	6.3%	-0.5	0.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**6,030**	6,061	5,935	-31	95
Employment	**5,574**	5,565	5,527	9	47
Unemployment	**456**	496	408	-40	48
Rate of Unemp.	**7.6%**	8.2%	6.9%	-0.6	0.7

The Commonwealth's labor force receded somewhat following August's spectacular gain, giving up 31,000 in September. At 6,030,000, it held on to the second highest level ever, behind last month's record 6,061,000. Over the year, the labor force showed a gain of 95,000.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.6 percent rate of unemployment in September was fourth lowest. Pennsylvania ranked fifth lowest last month. Only Ohio at 7.1 percent, Illinois at 6.7 percent, and North Carolina at 5.9 percent ranked lower. California topped the list with a rate of 9.4 percent. Six states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases, while five states saw higher rates.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	SEP. 1992 AP/	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1992	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,015.1	4,991.6	5,004.4	5,051.1	-12.8	-59.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,178.9	1,184.4	1,178.2	1,227.8	6.2	-43.4
Mining	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.9	0.0	-1.4
Construction	203.6	208.5	206.1	222.5	2.4	-14.0
Manufacturing	950.8	951.4	947.6	979.4	3.8	-28.0
Durable Goods	526.9	527.9	526.9	546.7	1.0	-18.8
Lumber and Wood		28.7	28.5	30.0	0.2	-1.3
Furniture and Fixtures		18.1	18.0	18.0	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass		42.9	42.3	43.8	0.6	-0.9
Primary Metals		80.6	80.9	84.0	-0.3	-3.4
Fabricated Metals		81.8	81.3	84.5	0.5	-2.7
Industrial Machinery		97.2	97.6	102.7	-0.4	-5.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment		74.0	73.3	76.4	0.7	-2.4
Transportation Equipment		48.6	48.3	49.6	0.3	-1.0
Instruments and Related		36.5	37.0	38.6	-0.5	-2.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.5	19.7	19.1	-0.2	0.4
Nondurable Goods	423.9	423.5	420.7	432.7	2.8	-9.2
Food and Kindred		89.8	88.9	91.0	0.9	-1.2
Textile Mill		26.2	26.0	26.5	0.2	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textiles		64.0	61.9	67.1	2.1	-3.1
Paper and Allied		38.8	39.0	40.1	-0.2	-1.3
Printing and Publishing		81.8	81.5	83.2	0.3	-1.4
Chemicals and Allied		62.2	62.6	62.7	-0.4	-0.5
Petroleum and Coal		11.1	11.3	11.7	-0.2	-0.6
Rubber and Plastics		41.7	41.7	41.4	0.0	0.3
Leather		7.0	6.9	8.0	0.1	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,835.0	3,806.1	3,824.3	3,822.2	-18.2	-16.1
Transportation	154.5	148.7	148.1	152.5	0.6	-3.8
Public Utilities	104.7	105.7	105.9	105.9	-0.2	-0.2
Communications		51.9	51.9	51.6	0.0	0.3
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.8	54.0	54.3	-0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	258.3	259.5	260.5	267.8	-1.0	-8.3
Retail Trade	878.6	880.5	881.3	892.2	-0.8	-11.7
General Merchandise Stores		107.0	106.1	110.8	0.9	-3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	300.2	303.3	305.0	304.7	-1.7	-1.4
Finance		143.7	144.3	140.4	-0.6	3.3
Insurance		116.5	117.0	119.9	-0.5	-3.4
Real Estate		43.1	43.7	44.4	-0.6	-1.3
Services	1,465.1	1,457.6	1,461.0	1,450.4	-3.4	7.2
Business		198.0	197.4	201.4	0.6	-3.4
Health		514.8	513.6	496.3	1.2	18.5
Hospitals		273.4	273.6	265.4	-0.2	8.0
Legal		41.4	42.0	42.3	-0.6	-0.9
Educational		128.5	132.9	131.1	-4.4	-2.6
Social		114.2	113.9	109.6	0.3	4.6
Other		460.7	461.2	469.7	-0.5	-9.0
Government	673.6	650.8	662.5	648.7	-11.7	2.1
Federal		134.5	135.2	137.1	-0.7	-2.6
State		126.4	126.5	138.3	-0.1	-11.9
Local		389.9	400.8	373.3	-10.9	16.6
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.0

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in September by 23,500, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased to 5,015,100, but remained 67,900 under their September 1991 total.

Goods-producing jobs declined by a net 5,500, with gains only in the nondurable goods industries and were 42,200 fewer than a year ago. Service-producing sector jobs jumped 28,900, with strong seasonal gains in government (especially in public schools and colleges) and modest gains in transportation and services outweighing losses in other service-producing industries.

JOBS FELL in Pennsylvania for the second consecutive month. After tumbling by 48,600 in July, they dropped by another 12,800 in August. This drop was the reverse of normal seasonal expectations. Ordinarily there is a modest employment gain of about 5,000 between July and August each year.

Jobs were down nearly 60,000 from the recession month of August 1991. About three-fourths of the decline was in the goods-producing sector. This sector, which now accounts for less than one-quarter of the Commonwealth's total jobs, has been in a long downward spiral. The number of goods-producing jobs in Pennsylvania was off by a third from its level of almost 1,800,000 in August 1973.

Over the month, however, jobs in the goods-producing sector increased by 6,200 since July. This was three-fourths of their average seasonal gain for August. Most of the shortfall was among nondurable goods industries, where gains of only 2,800 jobs contrasted with their average July-to-August increase of 6,700.

Despite their net gains from July to August, durable goods and nondurable goods both showed their lowest August job levels on record.

The service-producing sector decreased by 18,200 jobs from July, far more than their average August job decline of 3,000. Local government jobs fell 10,900, more than double their usual August pullback. Another large July-to-August job drop was 4,400 in educational services. Despite a net 3,400 loss from July, the services industry, boosted by another over-the-month gain in health services, posted its highest August job level on record.

Since August 1991, the service-producing sector as a whole was down by just 16,100 jobs. Essentially, most of that reduction can be explained by a decline in trade – both wholesale and retail. Over the year, 20,000 jobs were lost in trade as establishments cut back employment in response to lower margins and lessened demand for their goods. By far the largest job gains for the year were in health services, up 18,500, and local government, which added 16,600 jobs to their payrolls.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

Employers

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

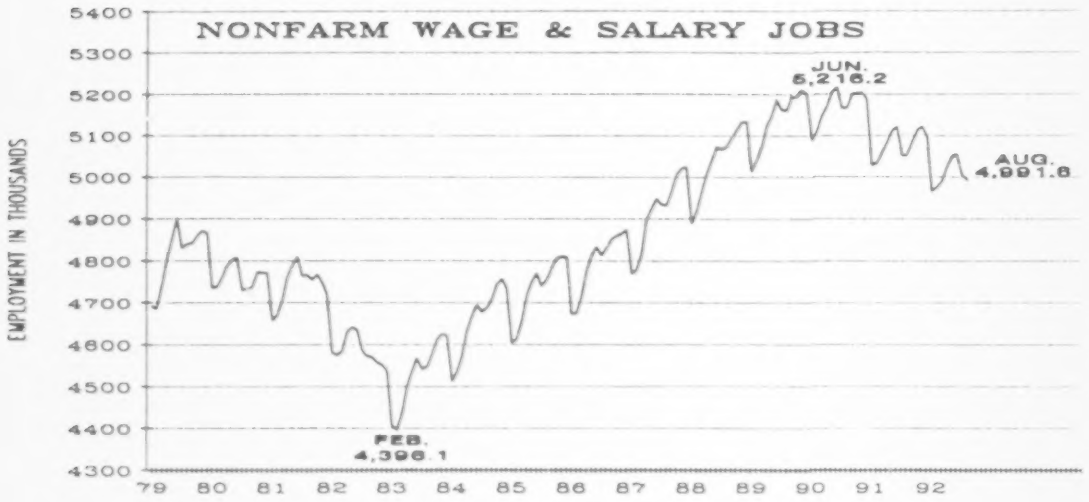
For a working future, this is the place.

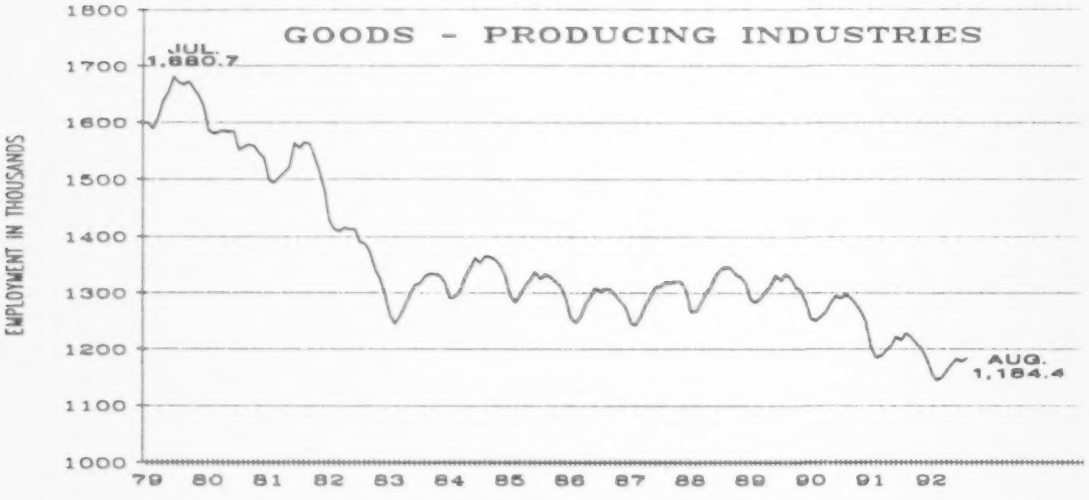
For the Job Center near you call:

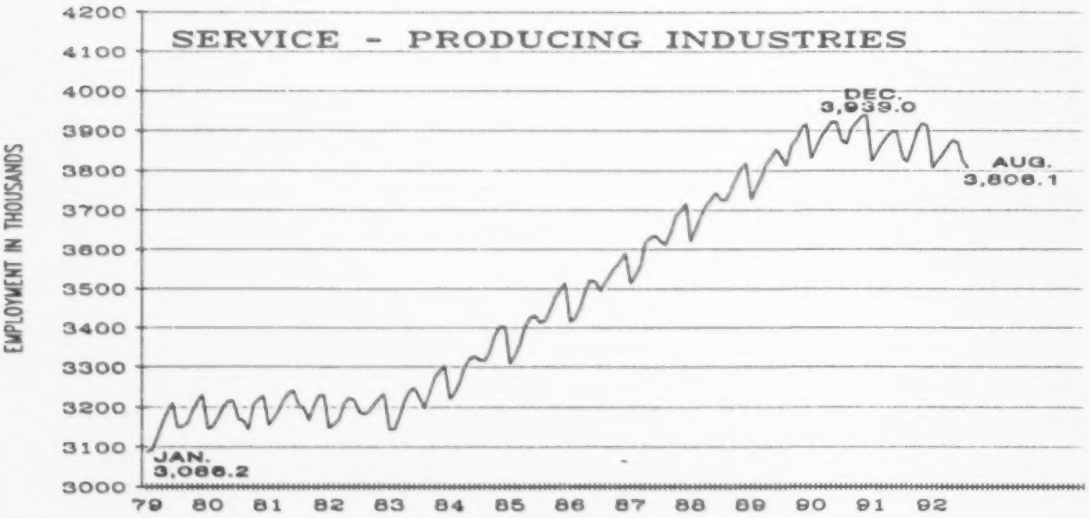
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991
Manufacturing	486.34	485.93	465.68	40.8	40.8	40.6	11.92	11.91	11.47
Durable Goods	527.10	527.10	503.42	41.9	41.9	41.4	12.58	12.58	12.16
Lumber and Wood	389.21	392.90	379.69	40.5	40.8	39.8	9.61	9.63	9.54
Furniture and Fixtures	404.77	401.99	391.38	41.6	41.4	40.6	9.73	9.71	9.64
Stone, Clay, and Glass	513.89	509.41	494.21	42.4	42.1	41.6	12.12	12.10	11.88
Primary Metals	622.31	619.48	585.97	42.8	42.9	42.4	14.54	14.44	13.82
Fabricated Metals	501.76	494.15	475.49	42.2	41.7	41.6	11.89	11.85	11.43
Industrial Machinery	541.41	538.44	531.29	42.1	42.0	42.3	12.86	12.82	12.56
Electric and Electronic Equipment	499.23	496.93	464.21	42.2	41.9	41.3	11.83	11.86	11.24
Transportation Equipment	639.58	634.94	591.46	42.3	41.8	40.4	15.12	15.19	14.64
Instruments and Related	486.75	505.11	470.66	39.8	41.2	40.4	12.23	12.26	11.65
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	462.56	477.18	460.06	39.2	39.6	39.9	11.80	12.05	11.53
Nondurable Goods	436.48	435.69	418.31	39.5	39.5	39.5	11.05	11.03	10.59
Food and Kindred	482.38	477.56	463.32	40.4	40.3	40.5	11.94	11.85	11.44
Textile Mill	326.17	325.55	331.97	38.6	38.3	39.9	8.45	8.50	8.32
Apparel and Other Textiles	245.93	249.52	243.95	34.3	34.8	34.8	7.17	7.17	7.01
Paper and Allied	539.14	527.03	509.12	43.2	42.4	43.0	12.48	12.43	11.84
Printing and Publishing	477.89	479.46	458.25	39.3	39.3	39.0	12.16	12.20	11.75
Chemicals and Allied	604.20	608.75	585.85	42.4	42.9	43.3	14.25	14.19	13.53
Petroleum and Coal	665.03	663.39	627.68	40.8	40.5	40.6	16.79	16.38	15.46
Rubber and Plastics	440.79	438.90	419.20	42.1	42.0	41.3	10.47	10.45	10.15
Leather	305.37	294.32	273.78	39.2	39.4	37.3	7.79	7.47	7.34
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	627.60	641.98	592.11	41.1	41.1	38.7	15.27	15.62	15.30
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	748.48	747.29	723.72	42.6	42.8	42.9	17.57	17.46	16.87

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.**

RECORD HIGH average weekly pay was set in August by Pennsylvania's production workers. At $486.34, August's average weekly pay exceeded the previous record set in June 1992 by eight cents, was higher than July's pay level by 41 cents, and surpassed the level of August 1991 by $20.66. Since average weekly hours of 40.8 were unchanged from July, all of August's earnings pickup came from the one cent increase in hourly earnings to $11.92.

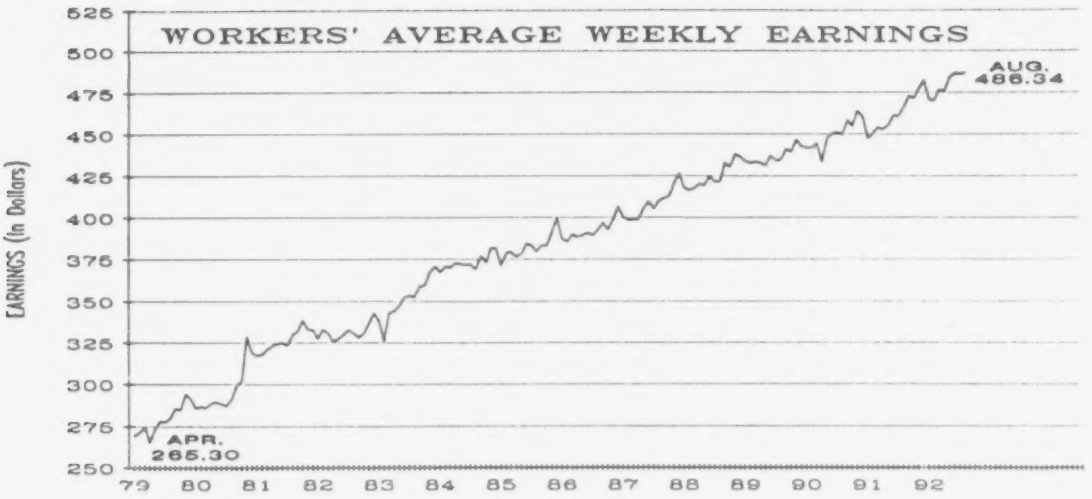
Average hourly pay tended to rise with some regularity; in 1992 hourly pay was up in every month. Compared to August 1991, pay rates were up 45 cents for a 3.9 percent increase over the year.

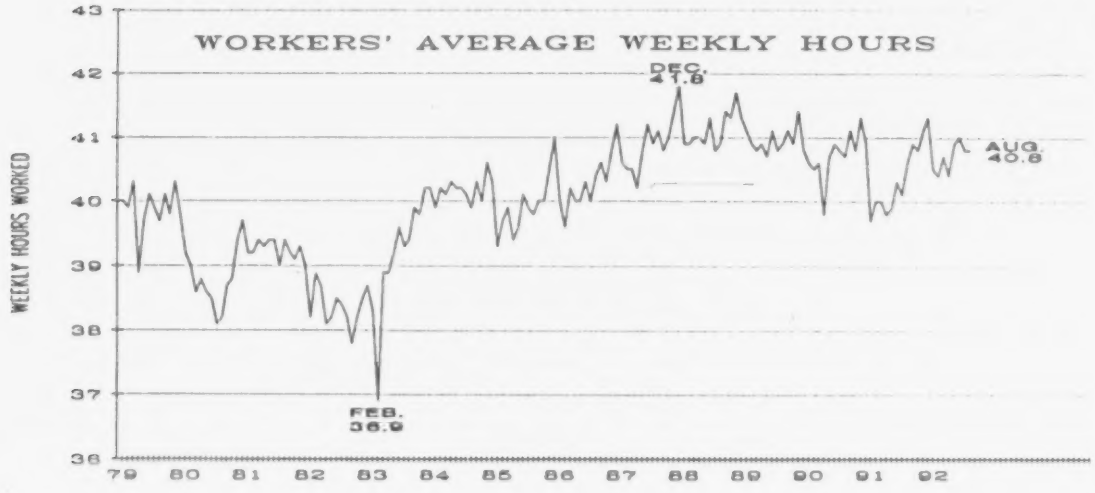
Nondurable goods average hourly earnings closely followed those in manufacturing as a whole. Nondurable goods hourly pay was up two cents for the month and 46 cents for the year. Similarly, nondurable goods weekly pay was up 79 cents for the month and $18.17 for the year. Nevertheless, nondurable goods weekly pay is always below the manufacturing average, and in August it was nearly $50.00 below. Like manufacturing, the nondurable goods workweek was unchanged from July, averaging only 39.5 hours. Pulled down primarily by apparel, the nondurable goods workweek has averaged less than 40 hours every month since January 1992.

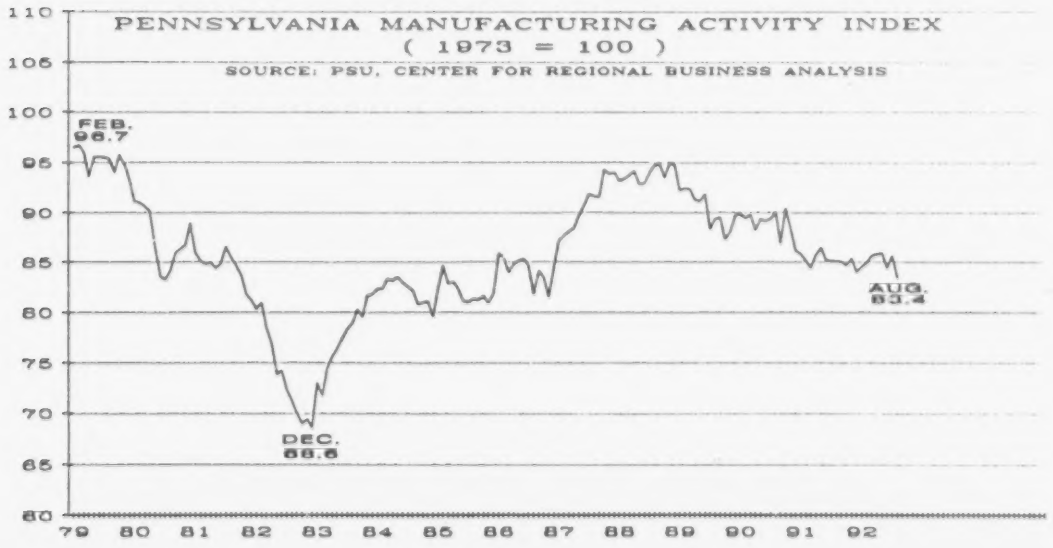
Durable goods industries also had an unchanged workweek from July. At 41.9 hours, it averaged 2.4 hours longer than nondurable goods. Only two of its industries– instruments and related and miscellaneous manufacturers– had workweeks below 40 hours in August. While the durable goods hourly pay rate also was unchanged for July, it always exceeds the nondurable rate. In August, it exceeded nondurables by $1.53. Since both the pay rates and hours for durable goods were unchanged from July, weekly earnings were unchanged as well. Reflecting both high hours and high average pay, durable goods weekly earnings exceeded nondurable goods weekly earnings by more than $90 in August.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	AUG. 1992	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1992	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**80,390**	113,991	87,688	-33,601	-7,298
Weeks Claimed	**747,721**	828,873	732,456	-81,152	15,265
...Average Weekly Volume	**178,029**	180,190	166,467	-2,161	11,562
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.7%**	3.8%	3.4%	-0.1	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**30,216**	47,878	34,392	-17,662	-4,176
Final Payments	**16,422**	20,701	17,952	-4,279	-1,530
Weeks Paid	**671,751**	819,273	751,575	-147,522	-79,824
Net Benefit Amount	**$121,723,239**	$149,661,472	$133,092,970	-$27,938,233	-$11,369,731
Average Check	**$181.20**	$182.68	$177.09	-$1.48	$4.11

MOST ACTIVITIES FELL in August to their lowest level in 1992. Initial claims at 80,390 were the fewest in nearly two years. Weeks claimed declined 10 percent from July to 747,721 but were 15,265 more than in August 1991. The insured unemployed rate dropped 0.1 percentage point to 3.7 percent.

Payment activity in August, except final payments, was the lowest yet in 1992. First payments dropped 37 percent from July to 30,216, weeks paid were down by 148,000, net benefits were $28 million or 19 percent less, and the average weekly check shrank by almost $1.50.

The Unemployment Trust Fund balance rose by $114 million from July to August as income of $236 million, which included interest earnings of $20 million, exceeded disbursements of $122 million.

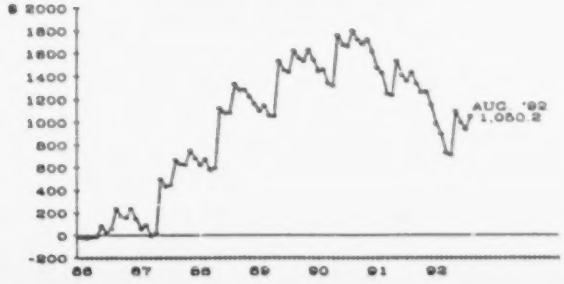
EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	August 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	18,708	222,106
Weeks Comp.	387,476	3,623,329
Benefit Amount	$74,466,107	$688,968,456
Average Check	$192.18	$190.15

In August, 18,708 claimants received checks for the first time. Net payments in August totaled $74 million, or an average of $192 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. Since the federally funded EUC program began in November 1991, a total of 222,106 persons have been paid $689 million. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993. The week ending June 19, 1993 will be the final compensable week under EUC.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)



AUGUST 1992

Income	$	235,824,963
Disbursements	$	121,722,708
Cash Reserves	$	1,050,162,524

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates for August were reported in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Ten rates were up and four were unchanged. In August 1991, unemployment rates fell in 63 counties and rose in three. There were three counties with double-digit rates in August 1991 compared to 13 in August 1992.

August was the first month in 1992 when Cumberland County failed to have the state's lowest unemployment rate. It was bumped from first place by Lebanon County which ranked second in July. Cumberland County actually had 100 fewer unemployed in August than it had in July, but Lebanon County's unemployment volume was down by 300 over the month.

Cameron County, which ranked tenth in May and 67th in July, moved back to 61st place in August. This county, which has fewer than 6,000 people, has gained or lost only about 100 claimants each month. Cameron's August unemployment rate of 10.9 percent involves only about 300 unemployed, down from 400 in July.

The most striking change occurred in Elk County which moved from 53rd to 11th place over the month. Elk County's rate dropped by 3.9 percentage points, with the number of unemployed falling nearly 40 percent. A major electronics company in St. Mary's, having laid off about one-half of their labor force in July, brought them back again in August.

AUGUST RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 4.7 to 6.5
- 6.6 to 7.5
- 7.6 to 9.5
- 9.6 to 12.9

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	AUGUST 1992 P/			JULY	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Lebanon	1	4.7	3,200	5.2	-0.5
Cumberland	2	5.0	5,800	5.1	-0.1
Lancaster	3	5.2	12,200	5.6	-0.4
Franklin	4	5.3	3,300	5.8	-0.5
Dauphin	5	5.5	7,900	5.4	0.1
Montour	6	5.7	500	6.1	-0.4
Chester	7	5.8	11,600	5.9	-0.1
Centre	8	5.9	4,000	6.2	-0.3
Union	8	5.9	1,000	6.7	-0.8
Montgomery	10	6.1	23,900	6.1	0.0
Adams	11	6.2	2,500	6.7	-0.5
Elk	11	6.2	1,100	10.1	-3.9
Sullivan	13	6.3	200	6.8	-0.5
Allegheny	14	6.5	45,300	6.7	-0.2
Bradford	14	6.5	2,100	7.0	-0.5
York	14	6.5	12,300	6.7	-0.2
Perry	17	6.6	1,500	7.2	-0.6
Washington	18	6.7	6,600	7.0	-0.3
Tioga	19	6.8	1,300	8.0	-1.2
Delaware	20	6.9	20,400	6.8	0.1
Berks	21	7.0	12,600	7.3	-0.3
Snyder	21	7.0	1,400	7.0	0.0
Butler	23	7.1	5,800	7.3	-0.2
Fulton	23	7.1	500	9.0	-1.9
Lehigh	23	7.1	11,000	7.3	-0.2
Wayne	23	7.1	1,700	7.6	-0.5
Bucks	27	7.2	21,900	7.4	-0.2
Westmoreland	27	7.2	13,300	7.4	-0.2
Lycoming	29	7.3	4,500	7.8	-0.5
Potter	29	7.3	700	8.7	-1.4
Columbia	31	7.5	2,400	8.3	-0.8
Erie	31	7.5	10,500	7.8	-0.3
Warren	31	7.5	1,800	7.2	0.3
Forest	34	8.0	200	9.7	-1.7
Lawrence	35	8.2	4,100	8.0	0.2
Mercer	36	8.4	4,600	8.2	0.2
Blair	37	8.6	5,500	8.7	-0.1
McKean	37	8.6	1,900	8.9	-0.3
Northampton	37	8.6	10,600	8.6	0.0
Northumberland	37	8.6	4,300	9.0	-0.4
Pike	37	8.6	1,400	8.4	0.2
Somerset	42	8.7	3,000	9.2	-0.5
Crawford	43	8.8	3,700	9.1	-0.3
Lackawanna	43	8.8	9,900	9.9	-1.1
Philadelphia	43	8.8	65,200	8.8	0.0
Venango	43	8.8	2,400	9.2	-0.4
Schuylkill	47	9.0	6,900	10.0	-1.0
Susquehanna	47	9.0	1,800	9.1	-0.1
Fayette	49	9.2	5,700	9.0	0.2
Jefferson	50	9.4	2,000	9.7	-0.3
Clarion	51	9.5	1,700	9.8	-0.3
Monroe	52	9.7	5,000	10.1	-0.4
Bedford	53	9.8	2,400	11.4	-1.6
Clearfield	53	9.8	3,600	10.6	-0.8
Juniata	55	10.0	1,000	10.6	-0.6
Wyoming	56	10.3	1,500	10.9	-0.6
Luzerne	57	10.4	17,500	10.8	-0.4
Beaver	58	10.6	6,800	11.2	-0.6
Carbon	58	10.6	2,800	11.7	-1.1
Clinton	58	10.6	1,600	11.0	-0.4
Cameron	61	10.9	300	14.6	-3.7
Mifflin	62	11.1	2,400	12.0	-0.9
Cambria	63	11.2	7,800	10.1	1.1
Armstrong	64	11.3	3,300	11.4	-0.1
Huntingdon	65	12.7	2,400	12.6	0.1
Greene	66	12.9	1,800	12.1	0.8
Indiana	66	12.9	4,700	13.1	-0.2

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	AUG. 1992 P/ VOLUME	AUG. 1992 P/ RATE	JUL 1992 VOLUME	JUL 1992 RATE	AUG. 1991 VOLUME	AUG. 1991 RATE
United States	**9,700.0**	**7.6%**	9,760.0	7.7%	8,520.0	6.8%
Pennsylvania	**496.0**	**8.2**	456.0	7.7	426.0	7.2
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**30.1**	**8.7**	28.2	8.3	24.7	7.2
Altoona MSA	**6.1**	**9.7**	5.6	9.0	5.5	8.9
Beaver County PMSA	**7.2**	**11.2**	7.1	11.3	6.2	10.2
Erie MSA	**11.8**	**8.4**	11.2	8.1	10.0	7.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**19.7**	**5.8**	18.6	5.5	18.8	5.5
Johnstown MSA	**11.4**	**11.1**	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.2
Lancaster MSA	**13.8**	**5.9**	13.2	5.7	12.6	5.5
Philadelphia PMSA	**193.7**	**7.9**	188.5	7.7	161.7	6.7
Pittsburgh PMSA	**75.3**	**7.3**	72.4	7.1	61.5	6.2
Reading MSA	**14.1**	**7.8**	13.0	7.3	12.1	6.9
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	**39.2**	**10.5**	37.2	10.0	32.9	9.0
Sharon MSA	**4.7**	**8.8**	4.4	8.3	4.0	7.7
State College MSA	**4.5**	**6.5**	4.4	6.3	4.3	6.3
Williamsport MSA	**5.2**	**8.5**	5.0	8.2	4.9	8.1
York MSA	**16.2**	**7.1**	15.6	6.9	13.7	6.1

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment soared in August to 8.2 percent, up from 7.7 percent in July. This was in contrast to the nation's rate which dipped from 7.7 percent to 7.6 percent over the same period. In August 1991, Pennsylvania's rate had registered 7.2 percent and in August 1990, at the start of the recession, it was only 5.0 percent.

Since these rates are seasonally adjusted, the fluctuations caused by recurring seasonal patterns have been filtered out. This means that any changes in these seasonally adjusted rates reflect economic trends.

Only one of the 15 major labor market areas had a lower unemployment rate this month. Ironically, this isolated improvement was shown by the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). For the fourth month in a row, Beaver County has had the highest rate in the state. Totally dependent on steel, Beaver County has suffered from the gradual deterioration of this industry.

The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which surrounds the state capital, had the state's lowest rate of 5.8 percent in August. The Lancaster MSA, with its well-balanced economy, was next lowest at 5.9 percent. For more than two years, these contiguous labor market areas have ranked first and second every month. However, the recession has affected them as well as the other 13 areas; in August 1990 the Harrisburg MSA had a rate of 4.3 percent while the rate for Lancaster MSA was only 3.9 percent.

Johnstown MSA was the only area with an over-the-month rate hike in August of more than a percentage point. Johnstown, tied both to coal and steel, has ranked either 14th or 15th among the labor market areas over the past year. A major steel-making facility in Johnstown is being phased out and August was the first month of the retrenchment.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	AUGUST 1992 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	141.3	130.8	10.5	7.5%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	112.7	103.0	9.7	8.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	182.7	170.0	12.6	6.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	511.6	478.9	32.7	6.4
05	Beaver	64.0	57.2	6.8	10.6
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	148.4	134.5	13.9	9.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	245.5	226.5	19.0	7.7
08	Greene, Washington	111.6	103.2	8.4	7.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	110.4	100.7	9.6	8.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	217.8	196.3	21.5	9.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.8	219.4	17.4	7.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	88.3	81.5	6.8	7.7
14	Lackawanna	113.5	103.6	9.9	8.8
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	118.3	107.4	10.9	9.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	245.2	220.8	24.4	10.0
17	Philadelphia	740.0	674.8	65.2	8.8
18	Bucks	303.2	281.3	21.9	7.2
19	Montgomery	391.1	367.2	23.9	6.1
20	Delaware	294.8	274.4	20.4	6.9
21	Chester	201.6	190.0	11.6	5.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	277.7	256.1	21.6	7.8
23	Berks	179.0	166.5	12.6	7.0
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	357.5	338.2	19.3	5.4
25	Lancaster	234.2	222.1	12.2	5.2
26	York	188.9	176.6	12.3	6.5
27	Adams, Franklin	102.6	96.8	5.8	5.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	104.9	96.2	8.7	8.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	53.3	4.8	8.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**6082.0**	**5627.0**	**455.0**	**7.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Pennsylvania Workforce 2000

What changes will Pennsylvania see by the year 2000 in terms of population, labor force, and industrial and occupational employment? A new publication, which provides a glimpse of these aspects of the state's economy, will soon be available from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry's Bureau of Research and Statistics. The following is a hint of what can be found in the publication, PENNSYLVANIA WORKFORCE 2000.

Population...

Total population in Pennsylvania is expected to grow by 0.7 percent, to just under 12 million people by the end of the decade. While this growth rate is slow, it is still an improvement over the 1980-1990 decade when the Commonwealth's population grew by only 0.1 percent. Persons 40 to 59 years of age will increase sharply, while those between 15 and 39 will decrease. People of Hispanic, Asian and other races (except non-Hispanic white and black) will increase at rapid rates through the year 2000.

Labor Force...

Pennsylvania's labor force, at 5,901,000 in 1990, consists of those individuals working or available for and looking for work. Projected to rise by almost seven percent to 6,301,000 in the year 2000, its size and composition are highly influenced by population. Each decade since 1970 has shown a slower percent increase in the state's labor force. Slower growth rates in the labor force tend to slow economic expansion.

The largest influx into the labor force will be from women and minorities. The trend of more women entering the labor force will continue and many will want both jobs and children, increasing the pressure to rethink many current workplace policies.

Although non-Hispanic whites in the labor force will increase by only five percent, they will still account for 88 percent of the labor force in the year 2000, compared with 89 percent in 1990. Non-Hispanic blacks will increase by 10 percent and continue to make up eight percent of the labor force. In contrast, mainly reflecting population trends, Hispanics in the labor force will increase nearly 40 percent and Asians and other races by more than 60 percent, adding to the cultural diversity of available workers.

Industrial Growth...

The uptrend in service-producing jobs is expected to continue, but at a slower pace than in the past. Between 1990 and 2000, service-producing jobs are projected to grow almost 470,000, compared with their gain of 720,000 from 1980 to 1990. Goods-producing jobs are projected to continue to decline, by 142,000 in the 1990-2000 period, after having fallen by almost 300,000 from 1980 to 1990.

The service-producing industries will have major job gains of 149,000 in health care and 60,000 in business services between 1990-2000. Continued growth in the service-producing industries will boost the current economy as well as provide a foundation for the future.

Major industrial declines will be in the goods-producing sector, especially manufacturing, where jobs are projected to decrease by 127,000 or almost 13 percent from 1990 to 2000. Steel industry employment has never fully recovered from the shakeout of the 1970's and early 1980's. Other manufacturers continue to have difficulties due largely to foreign competition.

Occupational Growth...

All major occupational groups in Pennsylvania are projected to have openings through the year 2000. "Blue collar" jobs, especially in manufacturing and farming, are projected to drop by almost 10,000 each year, but even these will have almost 35,000 openings annually to fill replacement needs. Two other broad groups – service occupations and professional, paraprofessional and technical occupations, will each have over 35,000 openings per year due to both growth and replacement needs. The marketing and sales group, and administrative support/clerical group, will each have about 25,000 openings a year. There will be almost 10,000 openings annually in the executive, administrative and managerial category.

Look for PENNSYLVANIA WORKFORCE 2000 order information in next month's Pennsylvania's Labor Force.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.